

The Wisdom of being Religious.

134

A

SERMON

*Sampson: Preached at Shilly
July 6th 1663.*

St. PAULS.

By JOHN TILLOTSON,
Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Lincolns-Inn.*

BATEMAN Maior

*Martis quinto decimo die Martii 1663. Annoq; Caroli
secundi Anglia, &c. sexto decimo.*

IT is Ordered, That Mr. Tillotson be desired to Print his Sermon
lately Preached at St. Pauls Church before the Lord Maior and
Aldermen of this City.

W.E.L.D.

*P*reslegi hanc Concionem, in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli habitam, cui Titulum (The Wisdom of being Religious) in quâ nibil reperio Doctrina, Disciplinae Ecclesiae Anglicanae, aut bonis moribus contrarium: Plurima tamen, que ad praeципuum religionis fundamentum extandunt; Et ad Prodigiosum Atheorum hujus seculi vanitatem redarguendam egregie sunt accommodata. Quapropter dignissimam Censem que in Utilitatem publicam

Typis mandetur.

Joh. Hall, Rev. in Christo Pat. Humfredo
Episc. Lond. à sac. Domest. Maij. 13. 1664.

LONDON,
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To the Right Honourable
Sir *ANTHONY BATEMAN*,
Lord Mayor of the City of *London*,
and the Honourable Court of
Aldermen there.

Right Honourable,

IN obedience to your Order I here present you with a Sermon which you formerly heard. I know not how acceptable Discourses of this nature may be, I am sure they are very seasonable in this degenerate Age, in which Atheism and Profaneness are grown so impudent, and notwithstanding the restraints of Shame and Laws, do appear with so bold a face in the world. When men arrive to that degree of confidence, as to tell the world that * the Notion of a Spirit implies a contradiction, that Fear and Fancy are the Parents of a Deity, and Ignorance and Melancholy the true Causes of Devotion, and that Religion is nothing else but * the fear of an invisible power feigned by the mind, or imagined

* Leviathan.
part. 3. c. 34.

* Leviathan.
part. 1. c. 6.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

from Tales publickly allowed ; when it shall be counted brave to defie God, and every dabbler in Natural Philosophy, or Mathematicks, or Politicks, shall set up for an Atheist ; sure then it is high time to resist this growing evil. For this purpose I have enlarged that part of the Discourse, which is more immediately levelled against Atheism, beyond what the limits of time would allow me in the Preaching of it ; and in hope that it may do some service to that end, it is now humbly offered to you by

Your Honours most humble servant

John Tillotson.

The

The Wisdom of being Religious.

J O B. 28. 28.

And unto man be said, Behold the fear of the Lord
that is Wisdom, and to depart from evil that is un-
derstanding.



N the beginning of this Chapter Job dis-
courseth of the knowledg of Nature, and
the secret and unaccountable operations of
Natural Causes, and of the unsearchable
perfections of the Works of God. And en-
quiring at the 12^h Verse, where this Wis-
dom is to be found, he tells us, that it is not
to be met with in any of the Creatures; It is not found in the
land of the living; The depth saith, It is not in me, and the Sea
saith, It is not in me, &c. Therefore he puts the question again,
ver. 20. Whence then cometh Wisdom, and where is the place of
understanding, seeing it is hid from the eyes of all living? To
which he returns an answer, ver. 23. God understandeth the way
thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof, for he looketh to the ends
of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven to make the weight
for the wind, &c. The result of which discourse is, That a per-

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fect knowledg of nature is no where to be found but in the Author of it ; no less wisdom and understanding then that which made the World, and contrived this vast and regular frame of Nature, can throughly understand the Philosophy of it, and give a perfect account of all its motions and operations. But there is a *wisdom* and *knowledg* which is very proper to man, and lies level to a humane understanding, which is suited and accommodated to the end, and uses, and necessities of man : and that is, the *knowledg* of God, and of that duty which we owe to him ; the *wisdom* of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and avoiding what he forbids : This *Knowledg* and *Wisdom* may be attained by man, and is sufficient to make him happy. *And unto man he said, Behold the fear of the Lord, that is Wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding.*

Which words consist of two propositions , which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed ; For *wisdom* and *understanding* are *Synonymous* words here, and though sometimes they have different notions, yet in the *Poetical books of Scripture* they are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a *speculative knowledg* of things, or a *practical skill* about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. And so likewise *the fear of the Lord*, and *departure from evil*, are phrases of a very near sense, and like importance, and therefore we find them several times put together in Scripture. *Prov. 3. 7. Fear the Lord and depart from evil. Prov. 16. 6. By the fear of the Lord men depart from evil.* So that they differ onely as cause and effect, which by a *Metonymy* usual in all sorts of Authors, are frequently put for one another.

Now, *To fear the Lord, and to depart from evil*, are phrases which the Scripture useth in a very great latitude, to express to us the sum of *Religion*, and the whole of our duty. And because

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the large acceptation of these phrases is to be the foundation of my subsequent discourse, I shall for the further clearing of this matter endeavour to shew these two things.

1. That it is very usual in the language of Scripture, to express the *whole of Religion* by these, and such like phrases.

2. The particular fitness of these two phrases to describe Religion by.

I. It is very usual in the language of Scripture, to express the *Whole of Religion* by some eminent Principle or part of Religion. The great Principles of Religion are *Knowledge*, *Faith*, *Remembrance*, *Love* and *Fear*; by all which, the Scripture useth to express the *Whole duty* of man. In the *Old Testament*, by the *Knowledge*, *Remembrance*, and *Fear of God*, Religion is called *The knowledge of the holy*, *Prov. 30.3.* And wicked men are described to be such as *know not God*. So likewise, by the *fear of the Lord*, frequently in this book of *Job*, and in the *Psalms*, and *Proverbs*. And *Mal. 3. 16.* *Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another.* And *Eccles. 12. 13.* the *fear of God* is expressly said to be the *sum of Religion*; *Fear God and keep his commandments*, for this is the *whole of man*. And on the contrary, the wicked are described to be such as *have not the fear of God before their eyes*, *Psal. 36.1.* And so likewise by the *remembrance of God*, *Eccles. 12.1.* *Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth*: that is, enter upon a Religious course betimes. And on the contrary, the Character of the Wicked is, that *they forget God*, *Psal. 9.17.* *The wicked shall be turned into Hell*, and all the Nations that *forget God*. In the *New Testament*, Religion is usually expressed by *faith in God and Christ*, and the *love of them*. Hence it is that true Christians are so frequently called *believers*, and wicked and ungodly men, *unbelievers*. And *Rom. 8.28.* Good men are described to be such as *love God*, *All things shall work together for good to them that love God*, and such

such as *love the Lord Jesus Christ, Ephes. 6. 24.* Now the reason why these are put for the *Whole of Religion*, is, because the *belief, and knowledg, and remembrance, and love, and fear of God*, are such powerful principles, and have so great an influence upon men to make them Religious, that where any one of these really is, all the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be. And so likewise the sum of all Religion is often expressed by some *eminent part* of it; which will explain the second phrase here in the Text, *Departing from evil.* The *Worship of God* is an eminent part of Religion; and *Prayer*, which is often in Scripture expressed by *seeking God, and calling upon his Name*, is a chief part of Religious Worship. Hence Religion is described by *seeking God, Heb. 11. 6. He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him*; and by *calling upon his Name, Act. 2. 21. Whosoever calleth upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved.* And so by *coming to God*, and by *departing from evil.* In this fallen state of man, Religion begins with *Repentance* and *Conversion*, the two opposite terms of which are *God and sin*; hence it is that Religion is described sometimes by *coming to God, Heb. 11. 6. He that cometh to God must believe that he is*; that is, No man can be religious, unless he believe there is a God. Sometimes by *departing from sin, Isa. 59. 15. And be that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey*: that is, such was the bad state of those times the Prophet complains of, that no man could be religious, but he was in danger of being persecuted.

II. For the fitness of these two phrases to describe Religion by. 1. For the first, *The fear of the Lord*; the fitness of this phrase will appear, if we consider that very great influence which the fear of God hath upon men to make them religious. Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from that principle of self-preservation which God hath

hath planted in every man. Every man desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread and horrour of every thing that can destroy his being, and endanger his happiness; Now the greatest *danger* is from the greatest power, and that is *Omnipotency*. So that the *fear of God* is an inward acknowledgment of a Holy and just Being, which is armed with an almighty and irresistible power; God having hid in every mans conscience a secret awe and dread of his infinite Power, and eternal Justice. Now Fear, being so intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of Laws, and the great security of our duty. There are two Bridles or restraints which God hath put upon humane nature, *Shame*, and *Fear*. *Shame* is the weaker, and hath place onely in those in whorh there are some remainders of Virtue; *Fear* is the stronger, and works upon all who love themselves, and desire their own preservation. Therefore, in this degenerate state of man-kind, *Fear* is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which, God and his Laws take the surest hold of us: Our *Desire*, and *Love*, and *Hope*, are not so apt to be wrought upon by the representation of Virtue, and the promises of Reward and Happiness as our *Fear* is from the apprehensions of Divine displeasure; For though we have lost, in a great measure, the gust and relish of true happiness, yet we still retain a quick sense of pain and misery. So that *Fear* relies upon a natural love of our selves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation; therefore Religion usually makes it's first entrance into us by this passion; and hence it is that *Solomon*, more then once, calls *the Fear of the Lord* the beginning of Wisdom. 2. As for the second phrase, *departing from evil*; the fitness of it to express the whole duty of Man will appear, if we consider the necessary connexion that is between the negative and positive part of our duty. He that is careful to avoid all sin, will sincerely endeavour

vour to perform his duty; for, the soul of man is an active principle, and busie, and will be employed one way or other, it will be doing something; if a man abstain from evil, he will do good. Now there being such a strait connexion between these, the whole of our duty may be expressed by either of them, but most fitly by departing from evil, because that is the first part of our duty: Religion begins in the forsaking of sin; *Virtus est Vitium fugere, & Sapientia prima Stultitiam caruisse;* Virtue begins in the forsaking of Vice, and the first part of Wisdom is, not to be a Fool. And therefore the Scripture, which mentions these parts of our duty, doth constantly put departing from evil first, *Psal. 34. 14. and Psal. 37. 27. Depart from evil, and do good.* *Isa. 1. 16, 17. Cease to do evil, learn to do well.* *Isa. 53. 7. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord.* *Ephel. 4. 23, 24. We are first to put off the old man which is corrupt according to deceitful lusts, and then to be renewed in the spirit of our minds, and to put on the new man, &c.* *1 Pet. 3. 11. Let him eschew evil, and do good.* To all which I may add this further Consideration, That the Law of God, contained in the Ten Commandments, consisting mostly of prohibitions, *Thou shalt not do such or such a thing,* our observance of them is most fitly expressed by departing from evil, which yet includes obedience likewise to the positive Precepts implied in those prohibitions.

From the words thus explained, the Proposition that I shall speak to is this, *viz.*

Doctr. That Religion is the best Knowledge and Wisdom.

Or thus,

He that is truly Religious is the most wise and knowing person.

I shall first endeavour to confirm the truth of this Proposition, and then make some Use and improvement of it.

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The Confirmation of it I shall attempt these three ways.

1. By a direct Proof of it.
2. By shewing on the contrary, the folly and ignorance of irreligion and wickedness;
3. By vindicating Religion from those common Imputations which seem to charge it with Ignorance or Imprudence.

I. I begin with the direct proof of this; And because Religion comprehends two things, the knowldg of the Principles of it, and a suitable life and practice; (the first of which being speculative may more properly be called knowledge, and the latter, because 'tis practical, may be called wisdom or prudence) therefore I shall endeavour distinctly to prove these two things.

1. That Religion is the best Knowledge.

2. That it is the truest Wisdom.

1. First, That it is the best knowldg. The knowldg of Religion commends its self to us upon these two accounts.

1. 'Tis the knowldg of those things which are in themselves most excellent.

2. Of those things which are most useful and necessary for us to know.

First, It is the best knowldg, because it is the knowldg of those things which are in themselves most excellent, and desirable to be known, and those are God, and our duty. God is the sum and comprehension of all perfection. It is delightful to know the Creatures, because they are some shadows of the divine perfections; There are particular excellencies scattered and dispersed among the Creatures, which 'tis very pleasant to contemplate; But in God all perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together and are united; how much more delightful then must it needs be, to fix our minds upon such an object in which there is nothing but beauty and brightness, what is amiable and what is excellent; what will ravish our affections and

raise our wonder, please us and astonish us at once? And that the finite measure and capacity of our understandings is not able to take in and comprehend the infinite excellencies and perfections of God, this indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not at all detract from the delightfulness of the knowldg; for it is a greater pleasure for a finite understanding to be lost in the contemplation of its obj^t, and to view unlimited excellencies, which have no shore nor bounds, than to look upon those perfections of which we can see the end and utmost; as 'tis more pleasant to the eye to have an endless prospect, than to be terminated; for this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an obj^t which we understand to be excellent, and yet we see we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend,

And as the knowldg of God in his nature and perfections is excellent and desireable; so likewise to know him in those glorious manifestations of himself in the works of Creation and Providence; and above all (though it be little spoken of by the Saints of the Old Testament, by reason of the obscure degree of its discovery in those times) the knowldg of God in his Son Jesus Christ, in that stupendious manifestation of his wisdom and mercy in the contrivance of our Recovery, which is such a mystery, and so excellent a piece of knowldg, that the Angels desire to pry into it, 1 Pet. 1. 12.

And as the knowldg of God is excellent, so likewise of our Duty, which is nothing else but virtue and goodness and holiness, which are the Image of God, a conformity to the nature and will of God, and an imitation of the Divine excellencies and perfections so far as we are capable: For to know our duty, is to know what it is to be like God in Goodness, and Pity, and Patience, and Clemency, in pardoning injuries, and passing by provocations,

vocations, in justice and righteousness, in truth and faithfulness, and in a hatred and detestation of the contrary of these. In a word, it is to know what is the good and acceptable will of God, what it is that he loves and delights in, and is pleased withal, and would have us to do in order to our perfection, and our happiness. It is deservedly accounted a piece of excellent knowledg, to know the *Laws of the Land*, and the *Customs of the Country* we live in, and the *Will of the Prince* we live under ; How much more, to know the *Statutes of Heaven*, and the *Laws of Eternity*, those immutable and eternal Laws of Justice and Righteousnes? to know the will and pleasure of the great Monarch, and Universal King of the World, and the *Customs* of that *Country* where we must live for ever ? This made *David* to admire the Law of God at that strange rate he doth in the 119th Psalm, and to advance the knowledg of it above all other knowledg, *I have seen an end of all perfection, but thy Commandment is exceeding broad.*

Secondly, 'Tis the knowledge of those things which are most useful and necessary for us to know. The goodness of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose; and the more necessary any thing is to an end, the better it is : So that the best knowledg is that which is of greatest use and necessity to us in order to our great end, which is *Eternal happiness*, and the *Salvation of our Souls*. Curious speculations, and the contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, and do not concern us, nor serve to promote our happiness, are but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and creditable kind of Ignorance. That man that doth not know those things which are of use and necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides ; Now the knowledg of *God*, and of *Christ*, and of our *duty*, is of the greatest usefulness and necessity to

to us in order to our happiness: It's of absolute necessity that we should know God and Christ, in order to our being happy: *Joh.17.3. This is life eternal* (that is, the onely way to it) *to know thee the only true God, and him whom thou hast sent, Jesus Christ.* It is necessary also in order to our happiness, to know our Duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it, and it is impossible to do it except we know it: So that whatever other knowledg a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the Author of his being, the Preserver and Protector of his life, his Sovereign, and his Judg, the giver of every good and perfect gift, his surest refuge in trouble, his best friend or worst enemy, the present support of his life, his hopes in death, his future happiness, and his portion for ever; Who does not know his relation to God, the duty that he owes him, and the way to please him who can make him happy or miserable for ever; Who does not know the things of his peace, and the way how to get his sins pardoned, and himself reconciled to an offended God; Who doth not know the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the way, the truth, and the life. So that if a man by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the Sea shore, (as it is said of Solomon) could command all the knowledg of Nature and Art, of words and things; could attain to a Mastery in all Languages, and sound the depth of all Arts and Sciences, measure the Earth and the Heavens, and tell the Stars, and give an account of their order and motions; could discourse of the Interests of all States, the Intrigues of all Courts, the reason of all Civil Laws and Constitutions, and give an account of the History of all ages; could speak of Trees, from the Cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the Hysop that springeth out of the wall, and of beasts also, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes; and yet should, in the meantime, be destitute of the knowledg of God, and Christ, and his duty; all this would be

be but an impertinent vanity, and a more glittering kind of Ignorance; and such a man (like the Philosopher, who whilst he was gazing upon the Stars, fell into the ditch) would but *Sapienter descendere in infernum*, be undone with all this knowledge, and with a great deal of wisdom go down to Hell.

2. Secondly, *That to be Religious is the truest Wisdom*; and that likewise upon two accounts.

1. Because it is to be wise for our selves.

2. It is to be wise as to our main interest and concernment.

First, *'Tis to be wise for our selves.* There's an expression, *Job 22. 21. He that is wise is profitable to himself;* and *Prov. 9. 12. If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thy self;* intimating, that Wisdom regards a man's own interest and advantage, and he is not a wise man that doth not take care of himself and his own concernments, according to that of old *Ennius*, *Ne quicquam sapere sapientem, qui sibi ipsi prodesse non quiret;* that man hath but an empty title of Wisdom, and is not really wise, who is not wise for himself. As *Self preservation* is the first principle of *Nature*, so care of our selves and our own interest is the first part of *Wisdom*: He that is wise in the affairs and concernments of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busie, but he is not wise; he is employed indeed, but not so as a wise man should be: Now this is the *wisdom of Religion*, that it directs a man to a care of his own proper interest and concernment.

2. *It is to be wise as to our main interest.* Our chief end and highest interest is happiness; Now this is *happiness*, To be freed from all (if it may be,) however, from the greatest evils; and to enjoy (if it may be) all good, however, the chieftest. *To be happy*, is not onely to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of Spirit; not onely to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of Conscience and tranquillity of

of mind. To be happy, is not onely to be so for a little while, but as long as may be, and if it be possible, for ever. Now Religion designs our greatest and longest happiness; it aims at a freedom from the greatest evils, and to bring us to the possession and enjoyment of the greatest good. For Religion wisely considers, that men have *Immortal Spirits*, which as they are *Spirits*, are capable of a pleasure and happiness distinct from that of our *bodies* and our *senses*; and because they are *Immortal*, are capable of an everlasting happiness. Now our *Souls* being the best part of our selves, and *Eternity* being infinitely the most considerable duration; the greatest wisdom is to secure the interest of our *Souls*, and the interest of *Eternity*, though it be with the loss, and to the prejudice of our *temporal* and *inferior* Interests: Therefore Religion directs us rather to secure inward peace, than outward ease; to be more careful to avoid everlasting and intolerable torments, than short and light afflictions which are but for a moment; to court the favour of God more than the friendship of the World; and not so much to fear them that can kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do, as him who after he hath kill'd can destroy both body and soul in hell. In a word, our main Interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as is possible; and if we be cast into such circumstances, that we must be either in part and for a time, or else wholly and always miserable; the best wisdom is to choose the greatest and most lasting happiness, but the least and shortest misery: Upon this account Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world; and is much more careful to avoid eternal misery, than present sufferings. This is the *Wisdom of Religion*, that upon consideration of the whole, and casting up all things together, it does advise and lead us to our best Interest.

II. The second way of Confirmation shall be by shewing the Ignorance and Folly of Irreligion and Wickedness: And this I might

might do by the Rule of Contraries; for, if he that is truly Religious be the *wisest* and most *knowing* person, then those that are *irreligious* and *wicked* are neither *knowing* nor *wise*. But because this may sufficiently appear by applying what I have said in the *direct proof* of the *Proposition* the just contrary way, therefore I shall not enlarge upon this in the same method, but proceed upon other *Heads* to shew the *Ignorance* and *Folly* of such persons. Now all that are irreligious are so upon one of these two accounts: Either, *First*, Because they do not believe the *Foundations* and *Principles* of Religion, as, *The Existence* of God, *The Immortality* of the Soul, and *Future and Eternal Rewards*; and of this kind there are but few, in comparison, who do not in some sort believe these things: Or else, *Secondly*, Men are *irreligious*, because though they do in some sort believe these things, yet they act contrary to their belief; and of this kind are the far greatest part of wicked men: The first sort are guilty of that which we call *Speculative*, the latter of *Practical Atheism*. I shall endeavour to discover the *Ignorance* and *Folly* of both these.

I. *Speculative Atheism*, is *First*, absurd in the *Theory* and *Speculation*, which argues *Ignorance*; and *Secondly*, it is an *imprudent opinion*, both because it is against our present interest, and is also *unsafe* in the ultimate issue of it; which argues *Folly*.

I. It is absurd in the *Theory* and *Speculation*; and that upon these five accounts.

I. Because it gives no probable account of the *Existence* of things. We see a World of Creatures, and a vast Frame of things, which we who believe a God attribute to God as the *Author*, (*i. e.*) to a *Being* endued with infinite *Goodness* and *Wisdom* and *Power*, which is a very likely Cause to produce a World: For, what more likely to communicate Being to so numerous a progeny of goodly Creatures, than *infinite Goodness*? What more likely to create so vast a World, that is, to stretch

forth the Heavens and lay the foundations of the Earth, to form these and all the Creatures in them *out of Nothing*, then *infinite Power*? What so likely to contrive all these *Creatures* each of them so perfect in their kind, and all of them so fitly and harmoniously suited to each other and to the whole, as *infinite Counsel* and *Wisdom*? This seems to be a reasonable account. But what account doth the *Atheist* give of this? Either he must say, that the *World* was *Eternal*, and that things alwayes were as they are, without any first *Cause* of their Being, which is the way of the *Aristotelian Atheists*; or else he must ascribe the *original* of the *World* to *Chance*, and the casual concourse of *Matter*, which is the way of the *Epicurean Atheists*. But neither of these ways gives a probable account of the Existence of things.

First, Not the *Aristotelian* way; For, though we may conceive the same thing always to have been, yet it is utterly unimaginable how there should have been *an infinite orderly succession* of things, that is, a *third, fourth, fifth, &c.* without a *first*. I say, this is utterly unimaginable; But yet I will suppose that this matter doth admit of seeming and unanswerable Demonstrations both ways, viz. both *that an eternal succession of things is possible, and that it is impossible*; as the Question about the infinite divisibility of *Quantity* doth, and indeed all Questions about any thing that is *infinite*, it being but reasonable to expect that our *finite Understandings* should be puzzled and lost about any thing that is *infinite*. Now granting this, which is the utmost any man can challenge in this Question, this Account of things from an *Eternal order and succession of Causes* comes to just nothing; For, though it be granted, that there are plausible Arguments for the possibility of this, yet so long as they are counte poised by other Arguments every whit as strong and unanswerable, they can signifie nothing in-

in the ballance of Reason, because the strength of them is wholly enervated and taken off by equal Demonstrations on the other side; and so long as their hands are thus tied, such a supposition is altogether useless, and nothing can be built upon it; For what man will allow it *probable* that there hath been an Eternal succession of things, without any Original, or *first Cause*, whilst it is an even Question, whether an Eternal succession of things be so much as *possible*? And besides all this, Aristotle himself (who is supposed to be the great *Patron* of this *Opinion* of the *Eternity of the World*) doth elsewhere in several places of his works, own it as one of the greatest absurdities that can be, to assert an *infinite progress of Causes*, and says, that it is *unworthy of a Philosopher* to resolve any thing this way, and that the mind of man can have no rest, nor any reasonable and satisfactory account of things be given, but by staying in some *first Cause*. But I needed not have said so much to this, because the *Modern Atheists* do generally desert this way.

Secondly, Nor the *Epicurean* way, which imputes this vast pile of the World, this regular and orderly Frame of things (which it acknowledges to have had a beginning) not to *goodness, and power, and counsel, and wisdom*; but to a *fortunate chance, and happy casualty*. Now there is nothing can be more unreasonable then obstinately to impute that to *Chance*, which doth plainly and apparently contain in it all the Arguments and Characters of *a wise design and contrivance*. Was ever any considerable work, in which there was required great variety of parts, and a regular and orderly disposition of those parts, done by *Chance*? Will *Chance* fit *means to ends*, and that in ten thousand instances, and not fail in any one? How often might a man, after he had jumbled a set of Letters in a Bag, fling them out upon the ground before they would fall into an exact Poem, yea, or make a good Discourse in Prose? And may not a little

Book be as easily made by Chance, as this great *Volume* of the World? How long might a man be in sprinkling colours upon *Canvas* with a careleis hand, before they would happen to make the exact picture of a *Man*? And is a *Man* easilier made by chance then his Picture? How long might twenty thousand *blind Men*, which should be sent out from the several remote parts of *England*, wander up and down before they would all meet upon *Salisbury Plains*, and fall into *Rank* and *File* in the exact order of an *Army*? And yet this is much more easie to be imagined, then how the innumerabe *blind parts* of *Matter* should *Rendezvous* themselves into a *World*. A man that sees *Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster*, might with as good reason maintain (yea, with much better, considering the vast difference betwixt that little *Structure*, and the huge *Fabrick* of the *World*) that it was never contrived or built by any *Man*, but that the *stones* did by Chance grow into those curious *Figures* into which they seem to have been cut and graven; And that upon a time, (as Tales usually begin) the *Materials* of that building, the *Stone*, *Morter*, *Timber*, *Iron*, *Lead* and *Glas*, happily met together, and very fortunately rang'd themselves into that delicate order in which we see them now so close compacted, that it must be a very great *Chance* that parts them again. What would the world think of a man that should advance such an *opinion* as this, and write a *Book* for it? If they would do him right, they ought to look upon him as mad, with a little more reason then any man can have to say that the *World* was made by *Chance*, or that the *first Men* grew up out of the *Earth* as *Plants* do now. And yet they who give this account of the *Original* things, assume to themselves to be the *Men of Reason*, the *great Wits* of the *World*, the onely *cautious* and wary persons, that hate to be imposed upon, that must have convincing evidence for every thing, and can assent to nothing without a clear Demonstration for it.

2. Because it gives no reasonable account of the *Universal Consent* of Mankind in this apprehension, *that there is a God*. That men do generally believe a God, and have done in all Ages, the present experience of the World, and the Records of former times do abundantly testify. Now how comes this persuasion to have gained so universal a possession of the mind of Man, and to have found such general entertainment in all *Nations*, even those that are most *barbarous*? If there be no such thing as God in the world, how comes it to pass that this object doth continually encounter our understandings? whence is it that we are so perpetually *haunted* with the *Apparition* of a Deity, and followed with it where-ever we go? If it be not natural to the mind of Man, but proceeds from some accidental distemper of our understandings, how comes it to be so Universal, that no differences of age, or *temper*, or *education*, can wear it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it? Into what can we resolve this strong inclination of mankind to this error and mistake? how come all *Nations* to be thus seduced? It is altogether unimaginable, but that the Reason of so Universal a consent in all places and ages of the world, and among all differences of persons, should be *one* and *constant*; But no *one* and *constant* reason of this can be given, but from the nature of Mans mind and understanding, which hath this Notion of a Deity born with it, and stamped upon it; or, which is all one, is of such a frame, that in the free use and exercise of it self, it will find out God; And what more reasonable then to think, that if we be Gods Workmanship, he should set this *mark* of himself upon all *reasonable Creatures*, that they may know to whom they belong, and may acknowledg the *Author* of their Beings? This seems to be a credible and satisfactory account of so *Universal* a *consent* in this matter. But now what doth the Atheist resolve this into? He is not at one with himself what account to give of it, nor can it be

be expected he should; For he that will over-look the true reason of a thing, which is but *one*, may easily find *many false ones*, Error being infinite. But there are *three* which he principally rellyes upon, Fear, Tradition, and Policy of State. I shall briefly consider these.

First, He would fain make us believe that this apprehension of a God, doth spring from an infinite jealousy in the mind of Man, and an endless fear of the worst that may happen, according to that Divine saying of the Poet, (which he can never sufficiently admire) *Primus in orbe Deos fecit Timor, Fear first made Gods.* So that it is granted on both sides, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of Men: Now the question is, whether it be more likely that the existence of a God should be the cause of this fear, or that this fear should be the cause why men imagine there is a God? If there be a God who hath impressed this image of himself upon the mind of Man, there's great reason why all men should stand in awe of him; But if there be no God, it is not easie to conceive how fear should create an universal confidence and assurance in men that there is one. For, whence should this Fear come? it must be either from without, from the suggestion of others, who first tell us there is such a *being*, and then our fear believes it; or else it must arise from within, viz. from the Nature of Man, which is apt to fancy dreadful and terrible things. If from the suggestion of others who tell us so, the question returns, who told them so? and will never be satisfied till the first Author of this report be found out; so that this account of fear resolves it self into Tradition, which shall be spoken to in its proper place. But if it be said, that this fear ariseth from within, from the Nature of man which is apt to imagine dreadful things, this likewise is liable to inexplicable difficulties. For, First, the proper object of fear is something that is *dreadful*, that is, something that threatens Men

Men with harm, or danger, and that in God must either be *Power*, or *Justice*; and such an object as this, fear indeed may create: But *Goodness* and *Mercy* are essential to the Notion of a God, as well as *Power* and *Justice*; Now how should fear put men upon fancying a *Being* that is infinitely good and merciful? No man hath reason to be afraid of such a *Being* as such. So that the Atheist must joyn another cause to *Fear*, viz. *Hope*, to enable men to create this imagination of a God. And what would the *Product* of these two *contrary Passions* be? The imagination of a *Being*, which we should fear would do us as much *harm*, as we could *hope* it would do us *good*; which would be *Quid pro Quo*, and which our Reason would oblige us to lay aside so soon as we had fancied it, because it would signifie just nothing. But *Secondly*, Suppose fear alone could do it; how comes the mind of Man to be subject to such groundless and unreasonable fears? The *Aristotelian* Atheist will say, it always was so; But this is to affirm, and not to give any account of a thing: The *Epicurean* Atheist, if he will speak consonantly to himself, must say, that there happened in the *original constitution* of the *first* men such a contexture of *Atoms*, as doth naturally dispose men to these *panick* fears; unless he will say, that when the *first* men grew out of the earth, and afterwards broke loose from their root, finding themselves weak, and naked, and unarmed, and meeting with several fierce creatures stronger then themselves, they were put to such a fright as did a little distemper their understandings, and let loose their imaginations to endless suspicions, and unbound'd jealousies, which did at last settle in the conceit of an invisible *Being*, infinitely powerful, and able to do them harm; and being fully possess'd with this apprehension, (nothing being more ordinary then for crazed persons to believe their own fancies) they became *Religious*, and afterwards when mankind began

to be propagated in the way of *generation*, then *Religion* obliged them to instill these *principles* into their Children in their tender years, that so they might make the greater impression upon them; and this course having been continued ever since, the Notion of a God hath been kept up in the world. This is very suitable to *Epicurus* his Hypothesis of the Original of Men; but if any man think fit to say thus, I cannot think it fit to confute him.

Thirdly, Whether Men were from all Eternity such timorous and fanciful Creatures, or happened to be made so in the first constitution of things; it seems however, that this fear of a Deity hath a foundation in Nature; And if it be *natural*, ought we not rather to conclude, That there is some ground and reason for these *Fears*, and that Nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose, then that they are vain and groundless? There is no *Principle* that *Aristotle* (the grand Assestor of the Eternity of the World) doth more frequently inculcate than this, That *Nature doth nothing in vain*; and *Epicurus* is forced to acknowledge, (and so will every man, who attentively considers the frame of the World) That although things were made by Chance, yet they have happened as well as if the greatest Wisdom had had the ordering and contriving of them; And surely Wisdom would never have planted such a vain principle as the fear of a Deity in the Nature of Man, if there had not been a God in the World.

Secondly, If *Fear* be not a sufficient account of this Universal Consent, the *Atheist* thinks it may very probably be resolved into *Universal Tradition*. But this likewise is liable to great exception; For whence came this Tradition? It must begin some time, it must have its original from some body; and it were very well worth our knowing, who that *Man* was that first raised this *Spirit* which all the Reason of mankind could never conjure down since; *Where did he live, and when?* In what *Country*, and in

in what Age of the World? What was his Name, or his Sons Name, that we may know him? This the Atheist can give no punctual account of; only he imagines it not improbable, that some body long ago (no body knows when) beyond the memory of all Ages, did start such a notion in the world, and that it hath past for currant ever since. But whatever he imagine, that is very improbable which relies upon no stronger arguments than his own conceit: But besides, If this Tradition be granted so very ancient as to have been before all Books, and to be elder than any History, it may, for anything any body can tell, have been from the beginning; and then it is much more likely to be a Notion which was bred in the mind of Man, and born with him, than a Tradition transmitted from hand to hand through all generations; especially if we consider how many rude and barbarous Nations there are in the World which consent in the Opinion of a God, and yet have no certain Tradition of any thing that was done among them but two or three Ages before.

Thirdly, But if neither of these be satisfactory, he hath one way more; which although it signify little to Men of sober and severe Reason, yet it very unhappily hits the jealous and suspicious humour of the generality of men, who from the experience they have had of themselves and others, are very apt to suspect that every body, but especially their Superiors and Governours, have a design to impose upon them for their own ends. In short, it is this; That this noise about a God is a mere State Engine, and a Politick device, invented at first by some great Prince, or Minister of State, to keep people in awe and order. And if so, from hence (saith the Atheist) we may easily apprehend, how from such an original it might be generally propagated, and become universally currant, having the stamp of publick Authority upon it; besides, that People have always been found easie

to comply with the inclinations of their Prince. And from hence likewise we may see the Reason why this Notion hath continued so long; for being found by experience to be so excellent an Instrument of Government, we may be sure it would always be cherished and kept up. And now he triumphs, and thinks the business is very clear: Thus it was; some time or other, (most probably towards the beginning of the world, (if it had a beginning)) when all Mankind was under one Universal Monarch,; some great Nebuchadnezzar set up this *Image* of a Deity, and commanded *all People and Nations to fall down and worship it*: And this being found a successfull device, to awe people into obedience to Government, it hath been continued to this day, and is like to last to the end of the world. To this fine conjecture I have these four things to say: 1. That all this is mere conjecture and supposition; he cannot bring the least shadow of proof or evidence for any one title of it. 2. This supposition grants the opinion of a God to conduce very much to the support of Government and order in the World, and consequently to be very beneficial to Mankind, so that the Atheist cannot but acknowledge that it is great pity that it should not be true, and that it is the common interest of Mankind, if there were but probable Arguments for it, not to admit of any slight Reasons against it; and to prosecute all those who would seduce men to Atheism, as the great *disturbers* of the world, and *pests* of humane society. 3. This supposition can have nothing of certainty in it, unless this be true, That whoever makes a politick advantage of other mens Principles, is presumed to contrive those Principles into them; whereas it is much more common (because more easie) for men to serve their own ends of those Principles or Opinions, which they do not put into men, but find there; so that if the question of a God were to be decided by the probability of this Conjecture, (which the

the Atheist applauds himself most in) it would be concluded in the affirmative; It being much more likely, that because Politicians reap the advantages of obedience and a more ready submission to Government from mens believing that there is a God, that they found the minds of men prepossess to their hands with the notion of a God, then that they planted it there; and we need not doubt but that they would be very well contented to reap where they did not sow, and to gather where they did not strew. 4. We have as much evidence of the contrary to this *supposition* as such a thing is capable of, viz. that it was not an *Arcanum Imperii*, a *Secret of Government*, to propagate the belief of a God among the people, when the Governours themselves knew it to be a cheat. For we find in the Histories of all Ages of which we have any Records, (and of other Ages we cannot possibly judge) that Princes have not been more secure from troubles of Conscience, and the fears of Religion, and the terrors of another World, (nay, many of them more subject to these) than other men, as I could give many instances, and those no mean ones: What made *Caligula* creep under the Bed when it thunder'd? What made *Tiberius* (that great Master of the *Crafts of Government*) complain so much of the grievous *stings* and *lashes* he felt in his Conscience? What mov'd that Great Emperour, *Charls the Fifth*, to quit his Kingdom, and retire into a Monastery to prepare for another World? What made *Cardinal Wolsey* (one of the greatest *Ministers of State* that ever was) to pour forth his soul in those sad words? *Had I been as diligent to please my God as I have been to please my King, he would not have forsaken me now in my gray hairs.* What reason for such Actions and Speeches, if these Great Men had known that Religion was but a cheat? Now if such great and politick persons (as the three last of these were) knew nothing of this *Secret*, I think we may safely conclude, that the

Notion of a God did not come from the *Court*, that it is not the invention of Politicians, and a juggle of State, to cozen the people into obedience. And now from all this that hath been said it seems to be very evident, that the general consent of Man-kind in this apprehension *That there is a God*, must in all Reason be ascribed to some more certain and universal Cause then *Fear*, or *Tradition*, or *State Policy*, viz. to this, That God himself hath stamped this *Image* of himself upon the Mind of Man, and so woven it into the very frame of his *Being*, that (like Phidias his Picture in *Minerva's Shield*) it can never totally be defaced without the ruine of humane nature.

Object. I do but know one *objection* that this Discourse is liable to; it is this: The Universal Consent of Man-kind in the apprehension of a God is no more an Argument of the Being of a God, then the general agreement of so many Nations for so many Ages in *Polytheisme* and *Idolatry* is an Argument for these.

Answ. To this I answer, 1. That the generality of the *Philosophers* and wise men of all Nations and Ages did dissent from the multitude in these things; they believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several Titles bestowed upon him; and although they did servilely comply with the People in worshipping God by sensible Images and Representations, yet it appears by their Writings that they despised this way of Worship as superstitious, and unsuitable to the Nature of God. So that *Polytheisme* and *Idolatry* are far from being able to pretend to Universal Consent from their having had the Vote of the multitude in most Nations for several Ages together; because the opinion of the vulgar separated from the Consent and Approbation of the Wise, signifies no more then a great many *Cyphers* would do without *Figures*. 2. The gross Ignorance and Mistakes of the *Heathen* about God and his Worship are a good Argument that

that there is a God, because they shew, That men sunk into the most degenerate condition, into the greatest blindness and darkness imaginable, do yet retain some sense and awe of a Deity; that Religion is a property of our Natures, and that the Notion of a Deity is intimate to our Understandings, and sticks close to them, seeing Men will rather have any God then *none*, and rather then want a Deity, they will worship any thing.

3. That there have been so many *false Gods* invented, is rather an Argument that there is a *true One*, then that there is none: There would be no *Counterfeits*, but for the sake of something that is *real*; for, though all *Pretenders* seem to be what they *really* are not, yet they *pretend* to be something that *really is*: For, to *counterfeit* is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real Excellency; There would be no *Brass-money*, if there were not *good and lawful Money*; *Bristol-stones* would not pretend to be *Diamonds*, if there never had been any *Diamonds*; Those *Idols* in *Henry the Seventh's* time (as Sir *Francis Bacon* calls them) *Lambert Simnell*, and *Perkin Warbeck*, had never been set up, if there had not once been a real *Plantagenet* and *Duke of York*; so the *Idols* of the Heathen, though they be set up in affront to the *true God*, yet they are a probable Argument that there is *one*.

3. Speculative Atheisme is absurd in the Theory, because it requires more evidence for things then they are capable of. Aristotle hath long since well observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of *proof* and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for *some* things. Mathematical things, being of an abstracted nature, are onely capable of clear *Demonstration*; But Conclusions in *Natural Philosophy* are to be proved by a sufficient *Induction* of experiments; things of a moral nature, by *moral Arguments*; and *matters of Fact*; by *credible Testimony*: And though none of these be capable of strict *Demonstration*,

monstration, yet we have an undoubted assurance of them, when they are proved by the best Arguments that the nature and quality of the thing will bear. No man can demonstrate to me, that there is such an *Island* in *America* as *Jamaica*; yet upon the Testimony of credible persons who have seen it, and Authors who have written of it, I am as free from all doubt concerning it, as I am from doubting of the clearest Mathematical Demonstration. So that this is to be entertained as a firm principle by all those who pretend to be certain of any thing at all; *That when any thing is proved by as good arguments as that thing is capable of, and we have as great assurance that it is, as we could possibly have supposing it were, we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing?* Now to apply this to the present Case: The being of a God is not *Mathematically demonstrable*, nor can it be expected it should, because onely Mathematical matters admit of this kind of evidence; Nor can it be proved *immediately* by *sense*, because God being supposed to be a *pure Spirit*, cannot be the *object* of any *corporeal sense*. But yet we have as great assurance that there is a God as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in reason expect to have, supposing that he were. For let us suppose there were such a *Being* as an *Infinite Spirit cloathed with all possible perfection*, that is, as *Good and Wise and Powerful, &c.* as can be imagined, what conceivable ways are there whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a *Being*, but either by an *internal impression* of the *Notion* of a God upon our Minds, or else by such *external and visible Effects* as our Reason tells us must be attributed to some *Cause*, and which we cannot without great violence to our Understandings attribute to any other Cause but such a *Being* as we conceive God to be, that is, One that is infinitely *Good, and Wise, and Powerful?* Now we have this double *assurance* that there is a God, and greater or other then this the thing is

is not capable of. If God should assume a Body, and present himself before our eyes, this might amaze us, but could not give us any rational assurance that there is an *Infinite Spirit*; If he should work a *Miracle*, that could not in reason convince an Atheist more than the Arguments he already hath for it; If he were to *ask a sign in heaven above, or in the earth beneath*, what could he desire God to do for his conviction more than he hath already done? Could he desire him to work a greater *Miracle* then to make a *World*? Why if God should carry this *perverse man* out of the limits of this *World*, and shew him a *new Heaven* and a *new Earth*, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of Matter chang'd just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new *World*, and that God did not make it. Thus you see that we have all the rational assurance of a God that the thing is capable of, and that Atheism is absurd and unreasonable in requiring more.

4. The Atheist is absurd, because he pretends to know that which no man can know, and to be certain of that which nobody can be certain of; that is *That there is no God*, and (which is consequent upon this, as I shall shew afterwards) *That it is not possible there should be one*. And the Atheist must pretend to know this certainly; for it were the greatest folly in the world for a man to deny and despise God, if he be not certain that he is not. Now whoever pretends to be certain that there is no God, hath this great disadvantage; He pretends to be certain of a *pure Negative*: But of *Negatives* we have far the least certainty, and they are always *hardest*, and many times *impossible* to be proved: Indeed such *Negatives* as only deny some particular *mode* or manner of a things existence, a man may have a certainty of them, because when we see things to be, we may see what they are, and in what manner they do, or do not exist; For instance, we may be certain that *Man* is not a creature that hath *Wings*, because this only

only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not so, or so. But *pure Negatives*, that is, such as absolutely deny the existence of things, or the possibility of their existence, can never be proved; for after all that can be said against a thing, this will still be true, That many things possibly are which we know not of, and that many more things may be then are; and if so, after all our arguments against a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not; and this is universally true, unless the thing denied to be, do plainly imply a contradiction, from which I shall afterwards shew the Notion of a God to be free. Now the Atheist pretends to be certain of a *pure Negative*, viz. That there is no such Being as God, and that it is not possible there should be; But no man can reasonably pretend to know thus much, but he must pretend to know all things that are, or can be; which if any man should be so *vain* as to pretend to, yet it is to be hoped, that no body would be so *weak* as to believe him.

5. *Speculative Atheism* is absurd, because it is *self-contradictious*. There are these two great contradictions in the denial of a God. 1. He that denies a God, says that that is *impossible* which he must grant to be *possible*. He says it is *impossible* that there should be such a *Being* as God, in saying that *de facto* there is no such *Being*; for *Eternity* being essential to the Notion of a God, if there be not a God already, it is *impossible* now that there should be one; because such a *Being* as is supposed to be essentially *Eternal* and *without beginning*, cannot *now begin to be*. And yet he must grant it *possible* that there should be such a *Being*, because it is *possible* there should be such a *Being as hath all possible perfection*; and such a *Being* as this is that which we call *God*, and is that very thing which the Atheist denies, and others affirm to be; for he that denies a God, must deny such a *Being* as all the world describe *God* to be, and this is the general Notion which all men have

have of God, *That he is a Being as perfect as is possible*; that is, endued with all such perfections as do not imply a contradiction, as none of those perfections which we attribute to God do; *Not necessity of being, and self-existence, and eternity, and immensity or unlimitedness*; these the Atheist must grant possible and free from contradiction, because he ascribes them to the *World*, or at least to *Matter*; *Not Goodness, or Wisdom, or Power, or Truth, or Justice*, because he ascribes these to *Men*, nor consequently the utmost degrees of these that are possible; nor, *lastly*, doth *immateriality* or the Notion of a *Spirit* imply a contradiction, because the Atheist must either grant that there is a *Spirit* in *Man*, that is, something that is not *Matter*, (and consequently, that an *immaterial principle* is not impossible) or else give a fair and satisfactory account how *meer Matter* can think and understand, and how that which moves by *certain* and *necessary Laws*, that is, cannot move unless it be moved by another, and cannot but move if it be impell'd by another, is capable of *Liberty* and *Freedom*; which I think is impossible to be done. 2. Another contradiction which attends the denial of a *God*, is this; Atheism denies such a *Being* to be, as doth in the *essential Notion* of it include *necessary existence*, that is, an impossibility of not being; And this in plain English, is to deny that thing to be, which cannot but be. Now that the *Notion* of a *God* doth essentially include in it *necessary existence*, appears from the general Notion that all men have of *God*, viz. that he is a *Being* that hath all possible perfection; But that *necessary existence* is a *perfection*, is evident, because if *Being* be good, it is better to have it *necessarily*, than *contingently*; to have it *secur'd*, then to be in danger of losing it: And that it is a *possible perfection*, the Atheist cannot deny, because he ascribes it to *Matter*, as I shewed before. So that *Atheism* doth finally resolve it self into these two gross Contradictions, viz. *That it is impossible that there should be such a Being*

as hath all possible perfections ; that is, That that which may be, cannot be : And, *That such a Being as necessarily exists, doth not, nor can possibly exist* ; that is to say, *That a thing which cannot but be, is not, nor can be.*

II. *Atheism*, as it is an *absurd*, so it is an *imprudent Opinion* ; and that upon these two accounts.

First. It is against mens present Interest. Did but Men consider what God is, they would see him to be so *lovely* a Being, and so full of *goodness* and all *desireable* perfections, that even those very persons, who are of such irregular Understandings as not to believe that there is a God, yet could not (if they understood themselves) refrain from wishing with all their hearts that there were one. For, is it not every mans interest that there should be such a Being in the World as takes particular care of him, and loves him, and is able and willing to do him good, and to make him happy ; to supply all his wants, and to relieve him in all his straits, when no body else can ; to preserve him in the greatest dangers, and assist him against his greatest enemies, and secure him from misery and destruction ? Is not every mans interest that there should be such a Being in the World, as would govern us for our advantage, and require nothing of us, but what is highly for our interest, and what (if we rightly understood our own concernment) we ourselves would choose to do ? And God is such a Being, if he be at all. Now why should any man be aggrieved that there is such a Being as this, or count it his interest to shut *Him* out of the World ? Why should any man be concern'd or troubled that there is a Being as good as we can possibly desire or imagine ? I dare say, if a wise and considerate man were left to himself and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the *sum* of all his wishes would be, that there were just such a Being as God is; nor would he choose any other *Bene-factor* or *Friend* or *Protector* for himself, or *Governor* for the whole *World*.

World, then infinite Power conducted & managed by infinite Wisdom, and Goodness, and Justice, which is the true Notion of a God. I confess, it is not a wicked Mans interest, if he resolve to continue such, that there should be a God; But then it is not mens interest to be wicked: It is for the general good of humane society, and consequently, of particular persons, to be true & just; it is for mens health to be temperate; and so I could instance in all other virtues. But this is the mystery of Atheism, men are wedded to their lusts, and resolv'd upon a wicked course, & so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God, and to believe so if they can; whereas if men were minded to live righteously and soberly and virtuously in the world, to believe a God would be no hinderance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. Men that are good and virtuous do easily believe a God; so that it is vehemently to be suspected, that nothing but the strength of mens lusts, and the power of vicious inclinations, do sway their minds, and set a byass upon their Understandings towards Atheism.

Secondly, Atheism is imprudent, because it is unsafe in the issue. The Atheist doth, as it were, lay a Wager against the Religious man that there is no God, but upon strange inequality and odds; for he ventures his Eternal Interest: whereas the other ventures onely the loss of his Lusts, (which it is much better for him to be without) or at the utmost, of some temporal convenience; and all this while is inwardly more contented and happy, and usually more healthful, and perhaps meets with more respect, and faithfuller friends, and lives in a more secure and flourishing condition, and freer from the evils and punishments of this world, then the Atheistical person does, (however, it is not much that he ventures;) And after this life, if there be no God, is as well as he; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, even as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better then extream and eadels misery.

So that if the Arguments for and against a God were equal, and it were an *even Question*. Whether there were one or not, yet the hazard and danger is so infinitely unequal, that in point of prudence and interest every man were obliged to incline to the Affirmative; and what ever doubts he might have about it, to choose the safest side of the Question, and to make *that the Hypothesis to live by*. For, he that acts wisely, and is a thoroughly prudent man, will be provided *in omnem eventum*, will take care to secure the *main chance*, what ever happens: but the Atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief and expectation, he hath made no provision for this case; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the Issue that there is a God, the *man* is lost and undone for ever; If the Atheist when he dies shall find that his soul remains after his body, and has onely quitted it's lodging, how will this man be amazed and blank'd, when, contrary to his expectation, he shall find himself in a new and strange place, amidst a world of Spirits, entred upon an everlasting and unchangeable state? How sadly will the *man* be disappointed when he finds all things otherwise then he had stated and determined them in this world? When he comes to appear before that God whom he hath denied, and against whom he hath spoken as despightful things as he could: Who can imagine the pale and guilty looks of this man, and how he will shiver and tremble *for the fear of the Lord, and for the glory of his Majesty?* How will he be surprized with terrors on every side, to find himself thus unexpectedly and irrecoverably plunged into a state of ruine and desperation? And thus things may happen for all this *mans* confidence now: For our belief or dis-belief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing; we cannot fancy things into being, or make them vanish into nothing by the stubborn confidence of our imaginations; things are as fullen as we are, and will be what they are, what ever we think of them; and if there be a God, a man

man cannot by an obstinate dis-belief of him make him cease to be, any more then a man can put out the Sun by winking.

And thus I have as briefly and clearly as I could endeavour'd to shew the ignorance and folly of Speculative Atheism in denying the existence of God. And now it will be less needful to speak of the other two Principles of Religion, the Immortality of the Soul, and future Rewards. For no man can have any reasonable scruple about these, who believes that there is a God; because no man that owns the existence of an infinite Spirit, can doubt of the possibility of a finite Spirit, that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not contain any principle of self-corruption in it self; And no man that believes the goodness of God, can doubt but that he hath made some things as good as may be, and for as long continuance as they are capable of. Nor can any man that acknowledgeth the holiness and justice of God, and that he loves righteousness, and hates iniquity, and that he is Magistrate and Governor of the World, and consequently concerned to countenance obedience to, and punish the violation of his Laws; and withal considereth the promiscuous dispensations many times of Gods Providence in this World, think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished.

And now I think I may with reason intreat such as are Atheistically inclined, to consider these things seriously and impartially; And if there be weight in these Considerations which I have offered to them to sway with reasonable men, I would beg of such, that they would not suffer themselves to be byassed by prejudice, or passion, or the interest of any lust or worldly advantage, to a contrary persuasion.

First, I would intreat them seriously and diligently to consider these things, because they are of so great moment and concernment to every man; If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, these Principles of Religion do;

For

For what can import us more to be satisfied in, than whether there be a God, or not? whether our Souls shall perish with our Bodies, or be immortal, and shall continue for ever? And if so, Whether in that eternal state which remains for men after this Life, they shall not be happy or miserable for ever, according as they have demeaned themselves in this world? If these things be so, they are of infinite consequence to us; and therefore it highly concerns us to enquire diligently about them, and to satisfie our minds concerning them one way or other. For these are not matters to be slightly and superficially thought upon, much less (as the way of Atheistical men is) to be played and jested withal. There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at Religion; It is a sign that that man hath no regard to himself, and that he is not touched with a sense of his own interest; For, He jests with edg'd tools, and plays with Life and Death, and makes nothing of his Soul. He is the very mad-man that Solomon speaks of, *Prov. 26.18. Who casteth firebrands, arrows and death, and saith, Am I not in sport?* To examine severely, and debate seriously the Principles of Religion, is a thing worthy of a Wise man; but if any man shall turn Religion into Raillery, and confute it by two or three bold jests, this man doth not render Religion, but himself ridiculous in the opinion of all considerate men, because he sports with his own Life. If the Principles of Religion were doubtful and uncertain, yet they concern us so neerly, that we ought to be serious in the examination of them; and though they were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy men, as the gravest and wisest Personage in the World may be abused by being put into a Fools Coat, and the most noble and excellent Poem may be debased and made vile by being turned into Burlesque. So that it concerns every man that would not trifle away his Soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the

the greatest seriousness to enquire into *these matters* whether they be so or not, and patiently to consider the arguments which are brought for them; Many have miscarried about these things, not because there is not *reason* and *evidence* enough for them, but because they have not had *patience* enough to consider them.

Secondly, Consider these things *impartially*. All wicked men are of a *Party* against *Religion*; Some *Lust* or *Interest* engageth them against it. Hence it comes to pass that they are apt to slight the *strongest Arguments* that can be brought for it, and to cry up very *weak ones* against it. Men do generally and without difficulty assent to *Mathematical Truths*, because it is no bodies interest to deny them; but men are slow to believe *Moral* and *Divine Truths*, because the *Lusts* and *Interests* of men do prejudice them against them. And therefore you may observe, That the more *virtuously* any man lives, and the less he is enslaved to any *Lust*, the more ready he is to entertain the Principles of Religion.

Therefore, when you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any *sensual* or *worldly Interest*, but deal clearly and impartially with your selves; Let not *temporal* and *little advantages* sway you against a *greater* and more *durable interest*. Think thus with your selves; That you have not the *making* of things *true* or *false*, but that the truth and existence of things is already fix'd and settled, and that the Principles of Religion are already either determinately true or false, before you think of them: Either there is a God, or there is not; either your Souls are Immortal, or they are not; one of these is certain and necessary; and they are not now to be altered; The truth of things will not comply with your conceits, and bend it self to your interests. Therefore do not think what you would have to be, but consider impartially what is, and (if it be) will be whether you will or no. Do not reason thus; I would fain be wicked, and therefore is my interest that there should

should be no God, nor no life after this, and therefore I will endeavour to prove that there is no such thing, and will shew all the favour I can to that side of the *Question*; I will bend my understanding and wit to strengthen the Negative, and will study to make it as true as I can. This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thy self; and that thou mayest do, if thou likest it: We may cozen our selves as often as we please, but *Res nolunt decipi*, *The nature of things will not be imposed upon*. If then thou be as wise as thou oughtest to be, thou wilt reason thus with thy self; My highest interest is *not to be deceived about these matters*, therefore setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that.

2. Secondly, The *Practical Atheist*, who is wicked and irreligious notwithstanding he does in some sort believe that there is a God, and a future state; he is likewise guilty of prodigious Folly: The Principle of the *Speculative Atheist* argues more Ignorance, but the Practice of the other argues greater Folly. Not to believe a God, and another Life, for which there is so much evidence of Reason, is great ignorance and folly; but 'tis the highest madnes, when a man does believe these things, to live as if he did not believe them: When a man does not doubt but that there is a God, and according as he demeans himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever; yet to live so as if he were certain of the contrary, and as no man in Reason can live, but he that is well assured that there is no God. It was a shrewd saying of the old Monk, That two kind of Prisons would serve for all offenders in the World, an *Inquisition*, and a *Bedlam*; If any man should deny the Being of a God, and the Immortality of the Soul, such a one should be put into the first of these, the *Inquisition*, as being a desperate Heretick; if any man should profess to believe these, and allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into *Bedlam*; because

because there cannot be a greater folly and madness, than for a man in matters of greatest moment and concernment to act against his best Reason and Understanding, and by his *Life* to contradict his *Belief*; such a man does *vivus videntque perire*, perish with his eyes open, and knowingly undoes himself; he runs upon the greatest dangers which he clearly sees to be before him, and precipitates himself into those evils which he professes to believe are real and intolerable; and wilfully neglects the obtaining of that unspeakable good and happiness which he is persuaded is certain and attainable. But of this more in the *Aplication of this Doctrine.*

III. The Third way of *Confirmation* shall be by endeavouring to vindicate Religion from those common *Imputations* which seem to charge it with *Ignorance* or *Imprudence*. The profane Wits of the world cast upon Religion these three *Imputations.*

1. Of *Credulity.*
2. Of *Singularity.*
3. Of *Making a foolish Bargain.*

First, Credulity: Say they, The Foundation of Religion is the belief of those things for which we have no sufficient Reason, and consequently, of which we can have no good assurance; as the belief of a God, and of a future state after this life; things which we never saw, nor did experience, nor ever spoke with any body that did; now it seems to argue too great a facility and easiness of belief, to assent to any thing upon insufficient grounds.

To this I answer,

I. That if there be such a Being as a God, and such a thing as a future state, it cannot (as I said before) in reason be expected that we should have the evidence of sense for such things: For, he that believes a God, believes such a Being as hath all

perfections, among which this is one, that he is a Spirit, and consequently, invisible, and cannot be seen: He that believes another Life after this, professeth to believe a state of which in this life we can have no trial and experience;

2. We have the best Evidence for these things which they are capable of at present, supposing they were.

3. Those who deny these Principles must be much more *credulous*, (that is) believe things upon incomparably less evidence of Reason. The *Atheist* looks upon all that are Religious as a *Company of credulous Fools well meet*; But he, for his part, pretends to be wiser than to believe any thing for Company; he cannot entertain things upon those slight grounds which move other men; if you would win his assent to any thing, you must give him a clear Demonstration for it. Now there's no way to deal with this *Man of Reason*, this rigid exactor of Demonstration for things which are not capable of it, but by shewing him that he is an hundred times more *credulous*; that he begs more Principles, takes more things for granted without offering to prove them, and assents to more strange Conclusions upon weaker grounds, than those whom he so much accuseth of *Credulity*. And to evidence this, I shall briefly give you an account of the *Atheists Creed*, and present you with a Catalogue of the *Fundamental Articles* of his Faith, or rather *Unbelief*. *He believes*, That there is no God, nor possibly can be, and consequently that the *wise* as well as *unwise* of all ages have been mistaken, except himself and a few more. *He believes*, that either all the world have been frightened with an *apparition* of their own Fancy, or that they have most unnaturally conspired together to cozen themselves; Or that this Notion of a God is a *Trick of Policy*, though the greatest *Princes* and *Politicians* do not at this day know so much, nor have done time out of mind: *He believes*, either, that the Heavens and the Earth and all things

things in them had no original Cause of their Being, or else that they were made by Chance, and happened he knows not how to be as they are; and that in this last shuffling of Matter, all things have by great good Fortune fallen out as happily, and as regularly, as if the greatest Wisdom had contrived them; but yet he believes that there was no Wisdom in the contrivance of them. *He Believes*, That that which is possible is impossible, and that that is not, which cannot but be. *He believes*, That *meer Matter can Understand and Will*, and most dextrously perform all those *fine and free operations* which the Ignorant attribute to Spirits, and consequently, that there are no such things as *immortal Spirits*, or a *Resurrection of the Body*, or *everlasting Life*. This is his Creed. And seriously it is a wonder that there should be found any person pretending to *Reason or Wit*, that can say *Amen* to such a heap of absurdities, which are so gross and palpable that they may be felt, So that I think it will fall to the Atheists share to be the most credulous person; that is, to believe things upon the slightest Reasons.

II. The Second Imputation is Singularity; the affectation whereof is unbecoming a Wise man: To this charge I answer,

1. If by Religion be meant the belief of the Principles of Religion, that there is a God, and a Providence, that our Souls are Immortal, and that there are Rewards to be expected after this life; these are so far from being singular Opinions, that they are the general Opinion of Mankind, even of the most Barbarous Nations; as *Tully*, *Seneca*, and others testify; insomuch, that the Histories of ancient times do not furnish us with the names of above three or four at most who denied a God; And *Lucretius* acknowledgeth, that *Epicurus* was the first who did oppose those great Foundations of Religion, the Providence of God, and the Immortality of the Soul. *Primum Grajus homo*, &c. meaning *Epicurus*.

2. If by Religion be meant a living up to those Principles, (that is) to act conformably to our best Reason and understanding, and to live as it does become those who do believe a God, and a future State; this is acknowledged even by those who live otherwise, to be the part of every wise man, and the contrary to be the very *madness of folly*, and height of distraction: Nothing being more ordinary then for men who live wickedly, to acknowledg that they ought to do otherwise.

3. Though according to the common course and practice of the World it be somewhat singular for men truly and thoroughly to live up to the Principles of their Religion; yet singularity in this matter is so far from being a Reflection upon any mans prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it. In two Cases singularity is very commendable.

1. When there is a necessity of it in order to a mans greatest Interest and happiness. I think it to be a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and to perish with them; he is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for company; he has no inclination to have his last end like theirs who know not God, and obey not the Gospel of his Son, and shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power.

2. It is very commendable to be singular in any Excellency, and I have shewn that Religion is the greatest Excellency: to be singular in any thing that is wise, and worthy, and excellent, is not a disparagement, but a praise: every man would choose to be thus singular.

III. The Third Imputation is, that Religion is a foolish bargain; because they who are Religious hazard the parting with a present and certain happiness, for that which is future and uncertain. To this I answer,

i. Let

1. Let it be granted, that the *Affurance* which we have of future Rewards falls short of the *Evidence* of sense; for I doubt not but that that saying of our Saviour, *Blessed is he who hath believed and not seen*; and those expressions of the Apostle, *We walk by faith and not by sight*; and *faith is the evidence of things not seen*; are intended by way of abatement and diminution to the *Evidence of Faith*, and do signify, that the report and testimony of others, is not so great evidence as that of our own senses: And though we have sufficient assurance of another state, yet not so great evidence as if we our selves had been in the other World, and seen how all things are there.

2. We have *sufficient assurance* of these things, and such as may beget in us a well grounded confidence, and free us from all doubts of the contrary, and persuade a reasonable man to venture his greatest *Interests* in *this World* upon the security that we have of *another World*: for

1. We have as much *assurance* of these things as things *future* and at a distance are capable of; and he is a very unreasonable man that would desire more: *Future and invisible things are not capable of the Evidence of sense*; but we have the greatest *rational Evidence* for them; and in this every reasonable man ought to acquiesce.

2. We have as much as is abundantly sufficient to justify every mans discretion, who for the great and eternal things of *another World*, hazards or parts with the *poor and transitory* things of *this Life*. And for the clearing of this, it will be worth our considering, that the greatest affairs of this world, and the most important concerns of this life, are all conducted onely by *Moral Demonstrations*: Men every day venture their *lives* and *estates* onely upon *Moral assurance*. For instance, Men who never were at the *East or West Indies*, or in *Turky, or Spain*; yet do venture their whole Estates in Traffick thither, though they

they have 'no Mathematical demonstration, onely Moral assurance that there are such Places. Nay which is more, Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclide or Apollonius, that his Baker, or Brewer, or Cook, have not conveyed Poyson into his meat or drink; And that Man that would be so wise and cautious as not to eat or drink till he could demonstrate this to himself, I know no other remedy for him, but that in great gravity and wisdom he must die for fear of death. And for any man to urge, that though men in temporal affairs proceed upon moral assurance, yet there is greater assurance required to make men seek Heaven and avoid Hell, seems to me to be highly unreasonable; for such an assurance of things as will make men circumspect and carefull to avoid a lesser danger, ought in all reason to awaken men much more to the avoiding of a greater: such an assurance as will shapen mens desires, and quicken their endeavours for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought in all reason to animate men more powerfully, and to inspire them with a greater vigour and industry in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater: For why the same assurance should not operate as well in a great danger as in a less, in a great good as in a small and inconsiderable one, I can see no reason, unless men will say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it, and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to dishearten men from the pursuit of it.

Use I. The Use that I shall make of this, shall be

1. To put men out of conceit with Sin.
2. To persuade men to be truly Religious.

First, If Religion be the best Knowledge and Wisdom, this challenges wicked men for their folly and ignorance; this conviction of the great imprudence and unreasonableness of a wicked

ed course should shame men out of Irreligion. Wicked men are in Scripture described by this *Character*, they are those that *know not God*; which argues monstrous ignorance and stupidity; for to have an understanding, and not to know God, is in intellectual things just such an absurdity, as it is in natural things to have eyes, and not to discern the light; for as light is *primum visibile*, the first object of our sight, so God is *primum intelligibile*, the plainest and most obvious object of our understandings; *He fills Heaven and Earth*, every thing represents him to us; which way soever we turn our selves, we are encountered with clear evidences and demonstrations of a Deity; *For the invisible things of him from the Creation of the world are clearly seen*, being understood by the things made, even his eternal Power and God-head. So that men are without excuse, as the Apostle speaks, *Rom. 1.20.* Εἰς τὸν ἀνατολογῆσαι such men as know not God can have no *Apology* to make for themselves, their ignorance is utterly inexcusable: Or if men do understand, or believe there is such a Being as God; not to consider this, not to attend to the proper consequences of such a principle; not to know our Relation to him, and dependance upon him, and obnoxiousness to his Power and Justice in case we neglect, contemn, and disobey him: not to know the duty that we owe to him who hath made us, and hath an unquestionable right in us, and title to us, and authority over us; and is therefore our supremal *Law-giver*, because he hath power to make us happy or miserable for ever, *to save or to destroy us*; and consequently that it is our highest interest to please him, to know his Will and to do it; This is gross ignorance, and inconsiderateness, and stupidity as can be imagined.

He that observes the lives and actions of the greatest part of men, would verily think that they understood nothing of all this; therefore we find in Scripture that when God looks down

down upon the wickedness of men, he pronounces them to be without understanding; *Deut. 32.28.* when God had reckoned up the rebellions and perversenesses of the Children of *Israel*, he concludes, *It is a nation void of counsel, neither is there any understanding in them.* In the 14 Psalm at the beginning, the Psalmist represents God as looking down from heaven upon the children of men, and when he saw how they had corrupted themselves, and what abominable works they did, crying out, *Have all the workers of iniquity no knowledge?* Not that wicked men are destitute of the natural faculty of Understanding, but they have it as if they had it not; they have Understandings, but they do not use them, which in effect and by interpretation, is all one as if they had none; Nay, happy were it for them if they had them not, for then they would not be liable to the Judgment of God, nor accountable to Him as reasonable creatures; but this ignorance is wilfull and affected; men are not blind, but they wink, and shut their eyes; they can understand, and will not; or if they do understand any thing, they imprison the Truths of God, and detain them in unrighteousness; they thrust light into a dungeon, and hide the candle of the Lord that is in them under a bushel, they do not suffer those things that they know to have a due power and influence upon their hearts and lives: And this is an Ignorance that will be so far from excusing men, that it will aggravate their condemnation; and therefore *Irreligion* is not onely an argument of the greatest *Ignorance*, but of the greatest *Folly*. I know there are great pretensions in the world to Knowledge and Wisdom, but upon a true and just account of things, there's nothing more familiar and ordinary then Ignorance and Folly; these ill weeds are of a forward and plentifull growth in the nature of man; *Nihil tam valde vulgare quam nihil sapere,* Nothing is more common then for men not to be wise. We talk much of *Prodigies*,

digies; but, as Tully layes well, *Maximum portentum est vir sapiens*; One of the greatest Wonders in the World is a truly wise and knowing person; so that it is not very easie to answer Job's Question at the 12th. Verse of this Chapter, *Where shall Wisdom be found? and where is the place of Understanding?* So many wicked men as there are in the world, so many Fools, and that I am afraid amounts to a great number. Men generally stand upon the credit and reputation of their Understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted Fools, because Folly is so great a reproach to the Understanding of a man, and so high a reflection upon his discretion. But I know no way for men to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of their Understandings, but by being truly Religious, by fearing God, and departing from evil. For certainly, there is no such imprudent person as he that neglects God and his Soul, and is careless and slothful about his everlasting concernments, because this man acts contrary to his truest Reason and best Interest; he neglects his own safety, and is active to procure his own ruine: He flies from happiness, and runs away from it as fast as he can; but pursues misery, and makes haste to be undone. Hence it is that Solomon does all along in the Proverbs give the title of Fool to a wicked man, as if it were his proper name, and the fittest character for him, because he is eminently such; There is no such fool as the sinning fool, who every time he sins ventures his Soul, and lays his everlasting Interest at the stake; every time a man provokes God, he does the greatest mischief to himself that can be imagined. A mad man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and dashes his head against the stones does not act so unreasonably as a sinner, because he is not so sensible of what he does; wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction, and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things, then any man can do that breed and beside himself,

himself, and out of his wits ; onely with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. And that wicked men are many of them wise as to the things of this world, is no vindication of them any more then the more innocent actions of mad men, (as catching at shadows, and pursuing butter-flies) about which possibly they may use as great an activity and diligence, as any man can do about the most weighty affairs ; but this does not vindicate them from being mad, for because such actions are trifling and impertinent to the great concernments of life, we account such men distracted for all that. I know the world applaud themselves much in this wisdom, and cry it up as the onely prudence ; but infinite Wisdom, which is the best Judge of wisdom, calls it folly. *David*, in *Psal. 2.* when he brings in the *Sages* and *Politicians* of the world consulting about a wicked design against *Christ*, he tells us, that as wise as they took themselves to be, *He that fits in heaven laughs at them, and the Lord hath them in derision* ; and shall we account them wise at whom God laughs ? Can we reckon that to be prudence which the *Lord hath in derision* ? The *Rich man*, *Luk. 12.* who had enlarged his barns, and laid up goods for many years, no doubt took himself for a very prudent man ; but God who calls things as they are, and does not call any body out of his name, calls this man fool, because in the midst of all this care, he had neglected his soul ; *Thou fool, &c.* To them who believe another life after this, an eternal state of happiness or misery in another world, (which is but a reasonable *Postulatum*, or demand among *Christians*) there is nothing in *Mathematicks* more demonstrable then the folly of wicked men ; for it is not a clearer and more evident principle that the whole world is greater then a part, then that *Eternity and the concernments of it are to be preferred before Time*.

But it is not my work to revile sinners, and to call them names,

names, but to convince them if it be possible, and to reclaim them. I will therefore put the matter into a temporal Case, that wicked men who understand any thing of the Rules and Principles of worldly wisdom, may see the imprudence of a sinfull course, and be convinced that this their way is their folly, even themselves being judges.

Let me then propound some Cases to sinners, and ask them a few Questions. Is that man wise, as to his body and his health, who onely cloaths his hands, but leaves his whole body naked? who provides onely against the Tooth-ach, and neglects whole troops of mortal diseases that are ready to rush in upon him? Just thus does he who takes care only for this vile body, but neglects his precious and immortal Soul; who is very solicitous to prevent small and temporal inconveniencies, but takes no care to escape the damnation of Hell.

Is he a wise man, as to his temporal Estate, that lays designs onely for a day, without any prospect to, or provision for the remaining part of his life? Just thus does he that provides for the short time of this life, but takes no care for all Eternity, which is to be wise for a moment, but a fool for ever, and to act as unthankfully and as crossly to the reason of things as can be imagined; to regard Time as if it were Eternity, and to neglect Eternity as if it were but a short time.

Do you think him a wise man, who is serious about trifles, but trifles about the most serious matters? Just so is he who pursues the World and the petty interests of it with all his might, but minds Religion and the weighty concernsments of Eternity, as if he minded them not.

Do you count him prudent, who throws himself overboard to save his goods? Just so doth he who to secure any thing in this world makes ship-wreck of his Conscience, and casts away his Soul.

Is he wise, who is wise in any thing but in his proper profession and imployment? wise for every body but himself? who is ingenious to contrive his own misery, and to do himself a mischief; but is dull and stupid as to the designing of any real benefit and advantage to himself? Just such a one is he who is a good *Trade-man*, but a bad Christian; for Christianity is more our proper Calling and profession than the very Trades we live upon; and just such is every Sinner, who is wise to do evil, but to do good hath no understanding.

Is he wise, who neglects and disobliges him who is his best friend, and can be his dearest Enemy? who with one weak Troop goes out to meet him that comes against him with thousands of thousands? who flies a small danger, and runs upon a greater? Just so does every wicked man who neglects and contemns God, who can save or destroy him; who strives with his Maker, and provoketh the Lord to jealousy; and with the small and inconsiderable Forces of a Man takes the Field against the mighty God the Lord of Hosts; who fears them that can kill the body, but after that have no more that they can do; but fears not him who after he hath kill'd can destroy both body and soul in Hell; and just such is he who for fear of any thing in this world ventures to grieve God; for in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God; he flies from a temporal danger, and leaps into Hell.

Is he wise, who in matters of greatest moment and concernment neglects opportunities never to be retriv'd? who standing upon the Shore, and seeing the Tide making haste towards him apace, and that he hath but a few minutes to save himself, yet will lay himself to sleep there, till the cruel Sea rush in upon him, and overwhelm him? Just so does he who trifles away this day of Gods grace and patience, and foolishly adjourns the work of Repentance & the business of Religion to a dying hour.

And,

And, to put an end to these Questions, Is he wise, who hopes to attain the end without the means? nay, by means that are quite contrary to the end? Just such is every wicked man who hopes for *Blessedness* hereafter, without *Holiness* here, to gain the favour of God by offending him, and to come to the sight of him by sinning against him; and to be *happy* (that is) to find a pleasure in the enjoyment of God, and in the company of holy Spirits, by rendering himself as unsuitable and unlike to them as he can.

Use II. The second Use is to persuade men to be thoroughly and seriously Religious, as ever they would acquit themselves to be truly knowing and wise. *Knowledge* and *Wisdom* are confessed Excellencies among men, *Ecol. 2. 13.* *Wisdom excels Folly as much as light doth darkness.* There are some *Virtues* and perfections that gain *affection* from men, as *Truth*, and *Weeke ness*, and *Kindness*; but there are others that cause *admiration* and raise *wonder*, among these are *Knowledge* and *Wisdom*, which if they be in any eminent degree, will cast a great lustre and glory upon a man, *Ecol. 8. 1.* *The Wisdom of a man maketh his face to shine.* Now even the *shadows* of these latter sort of Excellencies hit the vain-glorious nature of man more than the *realities* of the former, because *proud Man had rather be admir'd then lou'd.* And that *Knowledge* and *Wisdom* are generally acknowledged to be great Excellencies, appears, in that men do so generally affect the reputation of *Knowledge*, and are so ambitious to be accounted *Wise*. There is not any thing that men value themselves more upon then their *Knowledge* and *Discretion*: and on the contrary, *Ignorance* and *Folly* are reckoned among the greatest defects of humane nature, so that they are accounted generally a greater reproach and disgrace to a man then *Vice* and *Wickedness*; and they have got so ill a report in the world, that there are not many but had rather be accounted *Knaves* then *Fools*; hence

it is that men generally pretend to these Excellencies of Knowledg and Wisdom, even such as are most destitute of them, and rather then want these Perfections, they will call even their Vices and Imperfections by this name: *Craft, and Silence, and Secrecy, and Reservedness, and Formality, and affected Gravity,* all these put in for the Title of *Wisdom*; so ambitious is the nature of man of the reputation of this Excellency. *Job 11.12. Vain man would be wise, though he be born like a wild asses colt.* Now this very thing that men are so forward to counterfeit these perfections is an Argument of the Excellency of real Knowledg and Wisdom; for (as I said before) to counterfeit is nothing else but to put on the appearance of some real Excellency; *common and ordinary things are not counterfeited, but onely things of price and value, as Gold, and Silver, and precious Stones;* And that men are so tenacious of these Excellencies, so loth to be stripp'd even of the shadow and appearance of them, is an argument that men highly esteem them. So that it seems that these Excellencies are in great dearness among men, because we hold them so fast, that when we cannot possest the reality of them, yet we love to enjoy the opinion of them, and rather then be wholly disfised of them, will hold them by that sleight and fantastick tenure of *Imagination.*

Now if we account them such excellencies, we should labour to be possest of them in truth and reality, and not take up with any counterfeits of them, but use such a care and niceness about them as men do about *Jewels, and precious stones,* which because they are of great value, all mistakes about them are shameful and intollerable. I have shewed that Religion is the truest knowledg, and most real wisdom, therefore every man that values his understanding, and stands upon the reputation of his prudence and discretion, ought to be Religious, *Deut.4.6. Keep therefore my Statutes, for this is your wisdom and understanding in the*

the sight of the nations. Those who understand and know how to manage the petty interests of this world, we account them shrewd, and cunning, and designing men; but if we would speak truly and wisely of things, the *Religious* man is the *notable* man; he that contrives to be everlastingly happy, and lays designs for all Eternity, he is a man of the deepest reach; he that takes care of his Soul, and secures his Eternal interest, he is a *shrewd* man. That man who by the assistance of Gods grace can over-reach his own deceitful heart, and defeat all the arts and wiles of the Devil, and escape those pollutions that are in the world, and save himself from the sins, and snares, and temptations of an untoward Generation, he is a *cunning* man indeed. Wouldst thou then be truly knowing? labour to know *God*, and *thy self*, thy *interest*, and *thy end*, and *thy happiness*, and *the way of attaining it*. Wouldst thou be truly wise? be wise for *thy self*, wise for *thy Soul*, wise for *Eternity*; Resolve upon a Religious course of life; *Fear God and depart from evil*; look beyond things present and sensible, unto things which are not seen, and are eternal; labour to secure the great interests of another world, and refer all the actions of this short and dying life, to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve it self to be *Wisdom* at the last, what-ever the world judge of it now; for, not that which is approved of men *now*, but what shall *finally* be approved by *God*, is true wisdom; that which is esteemed so by him who is the *fountain* and *original* of all wisdom, the *first rule and measure* of it, the best and most competent *Judge* of it.

I deny not but many that are wicked, and neglect Religion, may think themselves wise, and may enjoy this their delusion for a while, but there is a time a coming, when the most profane and Atheistical, who now account it *a piece of gallantry*, and an argument of *a great spirit*, and of a more then common wit and under-

understanding, enlighten God, and baffle Religion, and to send all the discourses of another world, with the *particular descriptions* of the *Fairy Land*: I say, there is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be unhappily undeceived; and not being able to enjoy their delusion any longer, shall call themselves fools forever. But why do I use arguments to persuade men to that which is so excellent, so useful, and so necessary? The thing it self I am pressing you to, hath allurements in it beyond all arguments: For, if Religion be the best knowledge and wisdom, I cannot offer any thing beyond this to your understandings to make your esteem of it; I can present nothing beyond this to your Affections that may be attractive of your love and desire. All that can be done, is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice; and if mens natural desire of wisdom and knowldg and happiness will not persuade them to be Religious, 'tis in vain to use Arguments: if the sight of these Beauties will not charm mens Affection, 'tis to no purpose to go about to compel a liking, and to urge and push forward a ~~match~~ to the making whereof *consent* is necessary. Religious is matter of our free choise; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Perseverance will be
remedium peccati Domus*; If men will choose to be fools, and to be miserable, all that can be said is this, God will leave such persons to themselves their own choice, *complying the portion of sinners*.

I have not yet told you what I mean by *the portion of sinners*.
Faithless persons are those who have no confidence in the promises of God, nor in his word, nor in his promises. **Faithless** persons are those who have no confidence in the promises of God, nor in his word, nor in his promises. **Faithless** persons are those who have no confidence in the promises of God, nor in his word, nor in his promises. **Faithless** persons are those who have no confidence in the promises of God, nor in his word, nor in his promises.

